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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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## A DEWEY PET NOW IN PORT

The Doughty Cutter McCulloch is  
a Harbor Visitor.

SHE EARNED FAME IN MANILA

Fired the First Shot for the Am-  
erican Navy—Conveyed News  
of the Victory.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The smoke from a steamer away off  
to westward at noon yesterday was the  
cause of many conjectures along the  
front, until drawing closer, it was  
found to come from the United States  
revenue cutter McCulloch, on her way  
to San Francisco from Yokohama. At  
half past two o'clock she was anchored  
on the Waikiki side of the gunboat  
Bennington and Capt. C. L. Hooper,  
commanding the now famous little cut-  
ter, gave audience to the local report-  
ers who were early on board.

It was the McCulloch that fired the  
first shots of the battle of Manila—indeed  
the first of the Spanish-American  
war. When Admiral Dewey's fleet was  
entering Manila harbor just at the en-  
trance—from the ramparts of El Fraile  
boomed the alarm gun that notified the  
other batteries at El Caballo and Corregidor  
of the Yankees coming. The sparks from the  
McCulloch's smoke-  
stack had discovered them. "It was  
the poor coal," mused Chief Engineer  
Chalker, on board yesterday, "that  
caused all this. We had taken it on at  
Hongkong and it was poor stuff, but  
the best that could be obtained at the  
time. It was our luck to fire up just  
at that time." The McCulloch's for-  
ward gun spit back at El Fraile, but  
by that time the batteries were passed  
by the United States fleet, the McCul-  
loch being stationed in the line of col-  
umn well behind, third from the last,  
the plucky Boston, whose commander,  
Capt. Wildes, passed through Honolu-  
lu a few weeks ago for the East on a  
leave of absence, bringing up the rear.

During the battle the McCulloch was  
anchored close to the action and soon  
as Admiral Dewey's victory was accom-  
plished took the cablegram to Hong-  
kong announcing the fact to the United  
States Government.

It was the irony of fate that the Mc-  
Culloch, a few weeks before leaving  
Manila last month, should have been  
detained by Admiral Dewey to destroy  
the battery of El Fraile, which had  
fired on her, as narrated, and also the  
forts of El Caballo and Corregidor.  
They were all dismantled, the guns—  
some of them new 8-inch Armstrong  
breech loading cannon of the latest im-  
proved pattern—were taken out to sea  
and sunk. This was done to prevent  
them falling into the hands of a pos-  
sible foe—the Filipinos—and tens of  
thousands of dollars worth of valuable  
armament were buried beneath the  
waves. While on Corregidor the reason  
was discovered as to why that bat-  
tery did not open on the Yankee fleet  
as it entered the harbor—the Spanish  
commandant was drunk! This, on the  
authority of the stray Filipinos who  
were in readiness to occupy the de-  
serted fort.

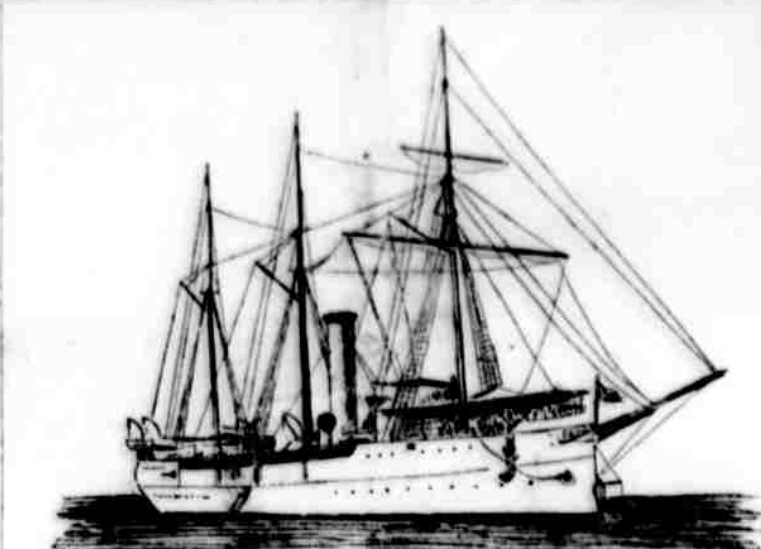
El Fraile, El Caballo and Corregidor  
destroyed, the McCulloch steamed back  
to the fleet at anchor off Manila and  
was sent on the voyage which  
was to bring her to this port. She  
sailed from Manila on the morning of  
November 16th, arriving in Hongkong  
five days later, sailing thence to Amoy.  
Admiral Dewey has a way of sending  
the United States vessels to the ports  
along the China coast to "show the  
flag." That was Commander Wildes's  
mission when the Boston was sent  
north cruising about the China sea.

From Amoy to Shanghai sailed the  
McCulloch, leaving the latter port De-  
cember 1st for Nagasaki, where she  
coaled on the 4th inst. The United  
States collier Nero had sailed from that  
port a few days previous. The McCul-  
loch arrived in Kobe December 7th and  
in Yokohama the 9th inst., sailing after  
a week's stay in that harbor on De-  
cember 15th for Honolulu.

The trip has been uneventful—a  
pleasant one throughout. Just four-  
teen days with fair weather all the  
way, with the exception of some light  
head winds the last two days.

Of course the McCulloch is full of  
war stories. All the officers, excepting  
Capt. Hooper and Chief Engineer  
Chalker, took part in the battle of  
Manila, and the crew, with the excep-  
tion of ten men, were all participants.  
Mounted on the forward deck are two  
Spanish 5-inch bronze guns, taken off  
the Reina Christina and destined to be  
cast in the statues to adorn the colossal  
Maine monument. They are centuries  
old and have histories that would fill  
a book.

Capt. Hooper relieved Capt. Hodges-  
don, then in command of the McCul-  
loch, last July, and will be remembered  
as passing through Honolulu on the  
China month previous, for the  
Atlantic station. He is a handsome type  
of the veteran American mariner—  
somewhat in looks after the style of  
Commander Houdlette of the Australia.  
Thirty odd years ago, in company with



U. S. REVENUE CUTTER McCULLOCH.

(Harry Roberts' Chalk Plate from a Kodak Picture.)

This natty little craft, in no way designed for war purposes, has  
made a fine record during the operation of Admiral Dewey's fleet in  
and about Manila Bay. She drew the fire of the enemy May 1 and  
replied to the same. Catching a big shell would have been a case  
of sink to the bottom with the McCulloch. Therefore the men who  
went into Manila bay ahead of her are entitled to credit and recog-  
nition for their bravery and steadiness. To the McCulloch will al-  
ways belong the distinction of bearing the news of victory of May 1  
from Manila to Hongkong.

Capt. Andrew Fuller, the well known  
harbor master of this port, he sailed in  
the United States merchant service on  
the Atlantic. Later he took a com-  
mand under the United States revenue  
service and has ably acquitted himself.

It was in the spring of 1893 that  
Capt. Hooper had charge of the re-  
venue cutter Richard Rush, that brought  
ill-fated Commissioner J. H. Blount to  
Honolulu. It was a bright morning in  
March of that year that the Richard  
Rush anchored in naval row and with  
Blount came ashore the news-  
papers containing President Cleveland's  
message urging the reinstatement of  
Liliuokalani. And it was on this trip  
that Blount is said to have leaned over  
the stern of the Richard Rush and  
asked the commander "how the wheel  
went around." For Blount was a land  
lubber from the wilds of Georgia, and  
had to be explained everything nauti-  
cal. This was one of the unpleasant-  
est tasks of Capt. Hooper's whole car-  
eer and he was glad when his fort-  
night's stay in Honolulu harbor was  
over and he could steam back to San  
Francisco.

The McCulloch left Baltimore on  
January 9th, 1898, on her famous trip  
around the world—destined to be in-  
terrupted at Singapore, where she re-  
ceived a dispatch from Washington to  
hasten with the utmost despatch to  
Hongkong and report for orders to Ad-  
miral Dewey, whose fleet had ren-  
devoined there. Only a few days of  
preparation was allowed, under the ut-  
most secrecy, and then the McCulloch  
sailed south with the United States  
men-o'-war to act as dispatch boat—  
which work was most dutifully per-  
formed. Prior to her arrival on the  
Pacific the McCulloch had been regular-  
ly reported by press dispatches at Me-  
diterranean ports and along the coast  
of Southern Asia.

Going through the straits of Gib-  
ralter—now nearly a year ago—Fe-  
bruary 5th, 1897, the McCulloch passed  
the Italian cruiser Etna, now a visitor  
in these waters. The Etna was on her  
round-the-world voyage and fate was  
to lead these two vessels to meet again  
in this haven of the Pacific.

Executive Officer D. P. Foley, who  
superintended the building of the Mc-  
Culloch, is still on board, as are many  
of the men who were assigned to her  
when she first took commission.

In the cabin of the McCulloch is a  
loving cup, presented some months ago  
by the children of Hugh McCulloch,  
the distinguished statesman, famous as  
Secretary of the Treasury during Lin-  
coln's administration, with the historic  
inscription—solitary but forcible—  
"Manila, May 1, 1898."

Intended only for the purpose of  
thwarting smugglers and enforcing the  
regulations of the United States Treas-  
ury Department the McCulloch is not  
built, armed or manned for warfare.  
There are a half-dozen odd guns  
mounted, which might hurt unpleasant  
missiles at an escaping merchantman,  
but would have little effect against a  
vessel with the least protection. She  
is schooner rigged, with a square fore-  
sail and three masts. Her length over  
all is 219 feet, beam 32½ feet, mean  
draught 15 feet (13 feet forward and 12  
feet aft) with a displacement of 1280  
tons. She has triple expansion engines,  
four Scotch boilers, 2400 indicated H. P.  
and a speed under forced draft (on  
trial trip) of 17 knots. The McCulloch  
can maintain an average of 12 knots.

The McCulloch has ten officers and  
a crew of eighty-five men. Her officers  
are as follows:  
C. L. Hooper, captain.  
D. P. Foley, executive officer.  
W. W. Joyner, navigating officer.  
W. E. Atlee, third lieutenant.  
J. Mel, third lieutenant.  
J. H. Chalker, chief engineer.

W. C. Myers, first assistant engineer.  
W. E. Macoun, second assistant en-  
gineer.

H. F. Schoenborn, third assistant en-  
gineer.

J. B. Green, M. H. S., assistant sur-  
geon.

The McCulloch will remain a few  
days in port coaling and then proceed  
to San Francisco to resume operations  
in the revenue service.

## ALL WILL BE AMERICANS

Hawaiian Citizenship the Only  
Requirement.

SENATE CHANGES IN BILL

Legislature—Governor—Education—  
at Liliuokalani's Protest—Ex-  
pansion to Carry.

Advices per City of Peking ar-  
rived off port at 3 p. m. today, 6  
days, 10 hours from San Francis-  
co and delayed 5 days by discov-  
ery of broken shaft.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Ha-  
waiian Government bill, which un-  
doubtedly will form the basis for the  
action of Congress and it is now be-  
lieved will pass during January, was  
reported to the Senate by Senator Cul-  
lison today with a favorable recom-  
mendation. The bill is in the form in  
which it will come from the House  
Committee on Territories, and, while  
a strong fight will be made on it on  
the floor, there will be few changes,  
it is believed by men who are standing  
in line to work for its passage.

The name of the government is to be  
the "territory" of Hawaii, and it is  
provided that all who were citizens of  
Hawaii when the annexation resolution  
was proposed are to be citizens of the  
territory. The qualifications for vot-  
ers are the same as they were in the  
original bill. There must be an edu-  
cational test, and, when voters for Sen-  
ators, must hold property valued at  
\$1,000. The qualification for holding  
office in either house is just the same  
as that required of voters for those  
places. This will form one ground of  
attack in the House and on the floor of  
the Senate. The paragraph which  
specifically says that the lands which  
were known as the crown lands should  
be included in the public domain re-  
mains as it was with the elimination  
of the sentence which confirms the  
leases of those lands. This leaves the  
lands, on which are many of the most  
productive plantations on the islands,  
subject to all the laws of the Land De-  
partment, which makes the acquiring  
of title a matter to be settled in the  
future.

It is the opinion of those who are  
conversant with the conditions that  
the change will not work any material  
disadvantage to the men who have  
leases, as they will have ample pro-  
tection in the rearrangement of the land  
holdings. Despite the fight which was  
made against the appointment of the  
officials of the territory by the Govern-  
ment whose clauses are left as they were  
drawn by the Commission.

Senator Cullison will press for early  
consideration of the bill after the hol-  
iday recess and there is little doubt  
that it will be given as much time as  
possible. It is not likely that there  
will be an attempt to displace the Ni-  
caragua canal bill, but much time may  
be secured during the morning hour,  
and action may be had by the end of  
January.

CHANGES.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Sen-  
ate Committee on Foreign Relations to-  
day concluded its revision of the bills  
providing a territorial government for  
Hawaii, and Senator Cullison reported  
the changes to the Senate.

The most important changes are as  
follows:  
The section defining citizenship was  
amended by striking out the word  
"white" and also the explicit reference  
to Portuguese and left to read as fol-  
lows:

"That all persons who were citizens  
of the Republic of Hawaii on August  
21, 1898, are hereby declared to be cit-  
izens of the United States."

The request of one-fifth of the mem-  
bers of the territorial House of Rep-  
resentatives is made sufficient to de-  
mand the ayes and noes, the original  
requirement being one-third.

The provision in regard to the qual-  
ifications of territorial Senators is  
changed so as to require that the Sen-  
ator shall be a male citizen, 30 years  
of age, that he shall have resided in  
the Hawaiian Islands not less than  
three and that he "shall be qualified to  
vote for Senators."

Explicit property qualifications for  
Senator is out. A like change is made  
in provision regarding the members  
of the House, who are required to be  
qualified by the changes to vote for  
representatives.

Section 43, allowing one house of  
the Legislature to legislate after the  
other has adjourned, was stricken out,  
as was also the provision requiring  
that each bill should receive the writ-  
ten approval of three members before  
being introduced. The provisions au-  
thorizing the territorial Supreme  
Court to pass upon the qualifications  
of members of the Legislature was not  
changed and it was left as recommend-  
ed by the commission.

The Governor is required to send his  
estimate for appropriations to the

Legislature as a whole, and not to the  
Senate alone, as originally required.  
The following restrictions on the  
issuance of bonds is inserted: "Nor  
shall any bonds or other instrument  
of any indebtedness be issued unless  
made redeemable in not more than  
five years and payable in not more  
than fifteen years from the date of  
issue thereof."

The provision that no retroactive  
law shall be enacted is stricken out.  
In the qualifications for voters for  
territorial representatives the word  
"understandingly" in the educational  
qualification is stricken out, requiring  
simply that they "shall read, write and  
speak the English or Hawaiian lan-  
guage." No change is made in the  
qualifications for voters for Senators.

The provision in regard to the re-  
gistration of Hawaiian vessels was  
changed to read as follows: "That  
all vessels carrying Hawaiian regis-  
ters on the 12th of August, 1898, shall  
be entitled to be registered as Ameri-  
can vessels, with the benefits and priv-  
ileges pertaining thereto."

Section 103, in regard to the crown  
lands, was changed so as to eliminate  
the clause confirming all valid leases  
now in existence. There are many  
technical changes, and in all cases  
where Hawaii is referred to as "the  
Government of Hawaii" is changed  
so as to make it the territory of Ha-  
waii.

## MADE AMERICANS.

(Senate Amendment.)  
The section defining citi-  
zen-  
ship was amended by striking  
out the word "white" and also  
the explicit reference to Portu-  
guese and left to read as fol-  
lows:  
That all persons who were  
citizens of the Republic of Ha-  
waii on August 21, 1898, are  
hereby declared to be citizens  
of the United States.

## LILIUOKALANI'S PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Ex-  
Queen Liliuokalani had introduced in  
the Senate today the following protest  
against the appropriation of the crown  
lands of Hawaii by the United States:  
To the Senate of the United States:  
I, Liliuokalani of Hawaii, made her  
appearance on the 18th day of April,  
1877, and proclaimed Queen of the Ha-  
waiian Islands on the 20th day of  
January, 1891, do hereby earnestly and  
respectfully protest against the asser-  
tion of ownership by the United States  
of America of the so-called Hawa-  
ian crown lands, amounting to about  
1,600,000 acres, and which are my prop-  
erty, and I especially protest against  
such assertion of ownership as a tak-  
ing of property without due process  
of law and without just or other com-  
pensation.

Further supplementing my protest  
of June 17, 1897, I call upon the Presi-  
dent and the national Legislature and  
the people of the United States to do  
justice in this matter and to restore  
to me this property, the enjoyment of  
which is being withheld from me by  
your Government under what must be  
a misapprehension of my right and  
title.

LILIUOKALANI.

## WILL BE RATIFIED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—While of  
course no official action has been tak-  
en, it has been practically decided that  
the Senate Committee on Foreign Re-  
lations will report the Paris treaty with  
the recommendation that it be ratified  
without modification.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Clark Howell,  
a member of the Democratic National  
Committee from Georgia and editor of  
the Atlanta Constitution, after consult-  
ing with the leaders of both political  
parties at Washington telegraphed as  
follows tonight:

"With the adjournment of Congress  
for the holidays the final decision on  
the peace treaty is as clear as it will  
be after a vote has been taken in the  
Senate. Two weeks ago the matter  
was in doubt; today it is certain that  
the treaty will be ratified as it will be  
that it has after the vote has been tak-  
en. Bryan has advised ratification of  
the treaty, and he is outspoken in the  
opinion that aside from the question of  
national obligation it is a matter of  
party policy for the Democratic party  
to throw no obstacle in the way."

## SECRETARY HITCHCOCK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—President  
McKinley today sent to the Senate  
the nomination of Ethan Allen Hitch-  
cock, now Ambassador to Russia, to be  
Secretary of the Interior in place  
of Cornelius N. Bliss of New York,  
who has resigned. The Senate con-  
firmed the nomination. It is expected  
that Mr. Hitchcock will be sworn as  
a member of the Cabinet in February  
and Mr. Bliss will retain office until  
that time.

## DREYFUS.

PARIS, December 20.—The Courier  
du Soir says this evening: The Drey-  
fus secret dossier was handed to the  
Court of Cassation this evening under  
the pledge that it should not be com-  
municated to the counsel for the de-  
fense or to anyone outside the court.

## REGULARS FOR MANILA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A special to  
the Tribune from Washington says:  
The War Department issued formal  
orders today for the dispatch of three  
regiments of regular infantry to Ma-  
nila by way of New York city and the  
Suez canal.



## FOR COLONY NO. 1

## Formation of the First Association of Settlers.

## GOOD LAND IS SELECTED

A Tract 1,300 Acres—People Anxious to Enter—Location. Model Town.

Myron O. Clark, secretary of the Board of Agriculture, and one of the hardest working officers in the civil service, is making on well with his settlers' Association plan. The organization for the first colony is practically perfected. A list well-nigh sufficient has already been made and there are further applications almost every day.

For the purposes of this Settlers' Association there has been secured a tract of 1,300 acres of land north of the wagon road between Pearl City and Waiakula, ten miles from Pearl City and eight miles from Waiakula. The selection is back of the pass into Waiakula from Mokuiaia plain. There are two streams of water on the site and the records assure an abundance of rainfall. But to guard against drought there will be an irrigation plant.

Holdings so far selected range from twenty to sixty acres. It is the intention to grow vegetables for Honolulu and fruit for export. A main production will be pineapples, to be shipped fresh and to be canned. Under the head of oranges and limes and some other orchard fruit, Mr. Clark is quite confident. A survey is now being made of the land and a number of the members of the Association are ready to begin building and the cultivation of the soil at once. The twenty-seven acres of nursery land under lease to Mr. Clark at Pearl City, go over to the Association. The Oahu Railway people and prominent Government officials are doing everything possible to forward the movement.

The settlers are to have quite a village, with a church and school. In the center of the farming territory will be the homesteads to form the model town. The town or building lots will be five acres yet. So far Mr. Clark has interested in the plan a number of city people in addition to the Californians with whom he has been corresponding for more than a year. Any number of people desire to come down from the coast if they can sell their present properties. Mr. Clark is the author of the amendment to the land act under which these Associations may be formed. This is the statute, from the Session Laws of 1898:

"Section 71. In case six or more persons, who are qualified to apply for Right of Purchase Leases and Cash Freeholds under this Act, shall form themselves into a Settlement Association and apply for holdings in one block of land, the Commissioners may, with the approval of the Executive Council, cause to be surveyed lots in one block corresponding in number to the number of persons forming such association, in agricultural or pastoral land or both, according to the provisions of this Act.

"Section 72. The provisions of this Act relative to Right of Purchase Leases and Cash Freeholds, shall be followed in the settlement of such block of land, and shall apply to all matters relating to the occupation thereof and the rights and obligations of the Government and Lessees and Freeholders under such occupation, provided that the notice by the Agent of Public Lands declaring such land open for settlement shall be directed to such Settlement Association and shall be in one language only; and further provided, that in case of the surrender or forfeiture of the holding of any member of such association, such holding if declared open for settlement shall be open to any applicant under the provisions of this part of this Act.

"Section 73. If any lot of such block of land shall be left for three months after such block is declared open for settlement, without being taken up by any member of such Settlement Association, the same may be declared open for settlement by the Agent of Public Lands under the provisions of this Act relative to Right of Purchase Leases and Cash Freeholds, or may be disposed of in any other manner provided in this Act or may be reserved for public use or otherwise at the discretion of the Commissioners."

## Mystic Lodge Officers.

The annual election was held last night in Mystic Lodge No. 2, Knights of Pythias, with this result:

C. C.—C. H. Bellina.  
V. C.—S. J. Walker.  
M. of W.—J. A. Mehrtens.  
K. of R. and S.—A. E. Murphy.  
M. of F.—Chas. Phillips.  
M. of E.—J. F. Eckardt.  
M. at A.—O. Whitehead.  
I. G.—A. G. Canha.  
O. G.—Sam'l Johnson.  
Trustees—H. E. Waity, Ed Towse, J. M. McChesney.  
Physicians—Dr. C. A. Peterson, Dr. F. R. Day.

The installation exercises will take place on Wednesday evening next and there will be a banquet, with speeches.

## Question of License.

A case involving interpretation or construction of the merchandise license and the rights or privileges in gen-

eral of residents of the islands engaged in importing and selling merchandise, has come from Hilo. Some of the passengers by the steamer R. E. Larson brought with them large quantities of merchandise and landed the same at Hilo. As they could not retail the goods without a license they made sales to regular importers. The officials at Hilo, being appealed to for a ruling, permitted this to be done with the understanding that the course allowed was not to be considered a legal or binding precedent. It so happened that the merchandise was of a line that was short in the Hilo City.

## New Lodge for Hilo.

H. E. Waity, Deputy Supreme Chancellor for the Hawaiian Islands, of the Knights of Pythias, has, in response to the recommendation of his successor, J. F. Eckardt, received an approval of the petition for establishment of a lodge of Knights of Pythias at Hilo. Deputy Waity and others will leave for Hilo on the Kilauea of January 17 for the purpose of creating the Hilo lodge.

## IS IN NAVAL ROW

## First-Class Italian Cruiser Now in Port.

Will Remain Ten Days—Is a Fine Ship—Heavy Armament.

## Officers.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Italian cruiser Etna is anchored near the light house, having arrived yesterday morning at 11 o'clock from San Francisco, after a ten days' stormy passage.

The Etna arrived in San Francisco last month from a cruise from Italy to Spain and the Madeira Islands; thence along the east coast of South America through the straits of Magellan, up the west coast of South and Central America and to Mare Island, where she went on the dry dock.

The Etna is a first class cruiser of about 75 feet length, 42 feet beam and 20 feet depth. She is of 3,500 tons register, 7,000 horse power, twin screw and has a speed of 17½ knots an hour. She is provided with two sets of engines. Her hull is painted black down to the water line, her upper works white. She has two yellow smokestacks, both well amidships, and two tarred masts provided with rapid-firing guns.

She has a protected deck and her armament consists of two 10-inch guns, six 6-inch guns, five Nordenfeldt rapid-firing guns and four Hotchkiss rapid-firing guns.

The Etna received a salute from the United States gunboat Bennington, now anchored in naval row, and the Italian flag was run up. Commander Taussig, of the gunboat, called upon the Etna soon after and extended greetings.

The Italian cruiser carries twenty officers and 200 men.

The Etna's officers are as follows: Capitano di Vascello, Cavaliere Giovanni Giovello, commander; Capitano di Corvetta, Cavaliere Stanislav Loreichio, second in command; Frank Angelo, first Lieutenant; Guglielmo Giamelli, second Lieutenant; Ernesto Di Loreto, third Lieutenant; Giuseppe Montrey, fourth Lieutenant; and Guido Sciala, fifth Lieutenant; Ettore Colletti and Federico Cajtraeane, sub-lieutenants; Lorenzo Gandolfo, Domenico Visco, Gaetano Pece, Francesco Pagli and Francesco De Orestis, midshipmen; Gaetano Montaldo, chief engineer; Giuseppe Pendo, second engineer; Eugenio Verregnasal, third engineer; Angelo Caforio, surgeon; Cavaliere Luigi Tommelli, paymaster.

The Etna remains in port about ten days, proceeding from here to Samoa, Fiji, and thence to Sydney.

Italian Consul F. A. Schaefer is extending the courtesies of the city to the visiting officers and will no doubt tender them a reception before their departure.

## AN ISLAND GROOM.

## Married Upon Receiving Medical Diploma.

One seldom looks for a romance in a medical college, where young people are very much in earnest about their work and have all their life plans yet to make, but Otis Burgess Spalding and Miss Mabel Garrard, who will each receive the degree of M. D. at Cooper College on Thursday next, will be married on the following Monday, the 12th of December, said the San Francisco Chronicle some weeks ago. The young man is a nephew of Dr. O. O. Burgess. All his education has been directed by the distinguished physician. He is a son of Col. R. C. and Mrs. Spalding, of Hawaii, and his mother came to the coast to be present at her son's graduation and marriage.

Miss Garrard, who has been one of the most winsome girls the college has had as a student, is a niece of Mrs. Charles D. Lane, wife of one of the owners of the great Utica mine, as well as many other large interests in California. The wedding will be witnessed by relatives only, and will be celebrated at noon in the apartments of the bride's aunt, at the Strathmore, on Larkin street.

Later in the afternoon the young doctors will leave for Angel's Camp, where they will take charge of the hospital maintained by Charles D. Lane and his partners in connection with the Utica mine and other large mining interests in that section.

## "GUNS" AT HAND

## Attorney and Judge Were Both Armed.

This Was in St. Louis, Mo.—A Quite Violent Contempt Case—Remarks of Judge.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 15.—A riot occurred in the first police district court yesterday, during which Judge Thomas N. Peabody, on the bench, sat with his revolver in his hand, while Attorney J. D. Storts, with a drawn weapon, denounced the judge in unmeasured terms because of a decision he declared unfair to his client. The attorney was defending four women charged with being of questionable character and the judge declined to continue the case for more than one day. This angered Storts, who drew his revolver and launched into lurid denunciation of the judge. The judge drew his revolver and called for officers to throw the attorney out. The officers responded, and after a battle, during which the furniture was demolished, the lawyer was placed behind the bars. The case was then taken up and the women fined heavily. Last night, while Judge Peabody was about to enter his home, three women, supposed to be friends of Attorney Storts, sprang upon him and began assaulting him with their fists. The judge attempted to defend himself, but was overpowered. He was being worsted when his cries attracted a private warehouse man, who ran to his rescue, and his assailants disappeared. The judge was bruised, but not seriously injured. Referring to the trouble in the court during the day, the judge said: "When Storts made that charge at me with his revolver, of course I was prepared for him, and I would have fired if had not been that there were a dozen persons behind him. I considered that my life was in jeopardy and I meant to shoot at the first opportunity."

## HONOLULU CABLE.

Bill to Be Reported Early to the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Representative Bennett of New York has been instructed by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to call up the Pacific cable bill at the first opportunity. The bill, however, carries an appropriation and it will be difficult to get it before the House without the intervention of the rule setting a time for its consideration.

The bill was reported last March by Representative Bennett. It grants a subsidy of \$100,000 a year for twenty years to the Pacific Cable Company of New York, on condition that it give proof of its ability to lay the cable and have it in operation from San Francisco to Honolulu by January 1, 1909, and to extend to Japan and China in one year more.

## COLUMBIA CREW BENEFIT.

The Orpheum Effort to Relieve the Distressed.

The benefit at the Orpheum, Friday night for the crew of the City of Columbia will be greatly appreciated by them, as their wretched condition seems to steadily grow worse.

Yesterday the courts set the 16th of January as the time for the sale of the vessel, but should the bids not reach some \$20,000, the sale will not occur, but the crew will have to wait until the ship can be advertised on the Coast.

A splendid program has been arranged for the Friday performance, in which the regular Orpheum Company will be assisted by Prof. Berger's orchestra, Miss Caroline Makawili, the Misses Kellias, Mr. Chas. Kreuter, Mr. P. Foster, Mrs. I. Alepai, Mr. P. I. Hyde and Mr. A. F. Tobin of the Bennington and Cinegraph War pictures, as well as Kawaihau Quintette Club.

The performance will occupy a full three hours and will be one of the best ever seen in Honolulu. See elsewhere for program.

## Emma Square Kindergarten.

The Kindergarten on Emma Square, formerly taught by Miss Pauline Judd, will be occupied this year by Miss Martha Hitchcock.

Miss Hitchcock is the daughter of Dr. C. H. Hitchcock of Dartmouth College. She has graduated from one of the Boston Kindergarten Training Schools, and has had experience as a kindergarten, besides teaching a term with Mrs. Philip Dodge of Honolulu. The winter term will open January 9th, 1909.

For the North American and New Zealand Fire Insurance companies, Mr. H. Lane is distributing useful office supplies.

Mr. Harlin Norris, clerk of the drug store of R. Shoemaker, Perry, Ill., says: "A man came into our store the other day and said: 'I want a bottle of that stuff that saves children's lives.' I read in the News about it. The children may get sick when we can not get the doctor quick enough. It's the medicine you sell for croup." He alluded to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and bought a bottle before he left the store. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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## STRONG

### Young : Mules.

#### EXTRA LARGE.

Just what is required for Plantation Work.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES

# WANTED!

Everybody to call and examine our new and superb line of

## GENTS' SLIPPERS.

STYLISH AND UP TO DATE!  
JUST THE THING FOR CHRISTMAS!

Tan Seal Skin, Toilet,  
Black and Russet Romeos,  
Russet Kid, Toilet,  
Black Seal Skin, Toilet,  
Box Calf, Toilet,  
Glazed Kid, Toilet,  
Russet Calf, Toilet.

EASE, COMFORT AND DURABILITY, ALL COMBINED IN ONE.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,  
Sign of the Big Shoe.  
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CASTLE & COOKE Ltd.  
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HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

BICYCLES  
FOR  
THE : HOLIDAYS  
At Specially Low Prices to Reduce Stock.

Eldridge,  
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... AND ...  
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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

# Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—  
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALT, ETC., ETC., ETC.  
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.  
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.  
For further particulars apply to  
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# DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.  
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.  
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.  
HONOLULU.

# CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

WORLD-FAMED

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.  
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scoury Sores.  
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures glandular swellings.  
Cures the blood from all impure matter.  
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit attention to give it a trial to test its value.

## THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

# Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.  
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).



W-W-W-W-W-W-W-



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1898.

## CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The tempers of lawyers are like those of horses. Some are mild and docile. Some are wild and restless, and can be held only with a strong bit and a tight rein. And there are other lawyers who are like vicious horses, who kick over the traces, lay their ears back and nip at their masters. The judges are the drivers appointed to hold the reins over these legal trotters, and guide them to the goal of justice. But the great majority of the legal trotters don't wish to be driven to the goal of justice, but to the goal of victory, which is, in one-half the cases, in an entirely different direction. The result is that they crowd each other off the highway and into the ditches. In these struggles with each other, the judges pull the reins or check them up, and then they let their heels fly into the air, or try to get the bits out of their mouths. The patience of the driver on the bench is sorely tested. For if he loses his temper, and sometimes he does, the entire "outfit" becomes a ridiculous affair.

Counsel have the usual infirmity of men, in the faith that the cause which each one advocates is the right one, and the cause which his opponent advocates is the wrong one. Admirable and honest zeal for the client creates this fault. But it leads to friction in lawsuits, and resentment of judicial control.

The power to punish for contempt of Court is absolutely necessary in order to preserve the dignity and administration of justice. It is a power which judges rarely use, unless contempt is marked and inexcusable. Frequently cases of mild or inadvertent contempt occur, which are overlooked by patient judges.

But experience shows that if the judges permit, through kindness, and a willingness to overlook infirmities, the tone of the Bench is lowered, and the tone of the Bar is lowered, and the best administration of justice then fails. The weakness of some judges permits their court rooms to become bear gardens by failing to keep a tight rein on the counsel.

The judges must have the power to punish summarily, because he has the evidence before him of the offense, and requires no testimony about it. The judge may be in error, in stating the law, which provokes the offense of contempt. The question of his error can only be reviewed by appeal to other judges. For if the lawyer on one side may denounce him for error, the lawyer on the other side may do so when he, in turn, is over-ruled. The captain of a ship may be in error, but the crew must not mutiny and take the command out of his hands.

The Anglo-Saxon communities stand by the judge. As justice is the great standing civil polity of mankind so the judges are regarded with respect and fully sustained in protecting the dignity of their courts.

## "MAGIC TROUSERS."

Another of the misguided beings who must suffer under the whips of the cat-o'-nine tails, in the hands of Mr. Sewall's Organ is Prof. Martin who is one of the faithful members of the "rank and file" of patriots that did not urge the Government to make a war alliance with the United States in May last. For if reported correctly in the Organ, Mr. Martin said on the 6th of May last: "I would say we ought to act as if strictly independent." In saying so he, like the rest of the irresolute, was guilty, according to the rules of the Organ, of "cowardice" and "treason," although he is quite free from censure according to our own rules.

Prof. Martin has for some time carried on with deserved success, an establishment on Fort street, for the production of trousers and other clothing, and if he was as successful in covering the moral nakedness of some of his customers as he has been in covering their physical nakedness, he would be regarded as a "sweet boon" to mankind. In connection, however, with this establishment, he has furnished to the leading men of a leading party, a resort where he has with commendable industry generated the carbonic acid gas of patriotism which he has faithfully pumped into and charged the weary souls of the despondent and given them life and sparkling hope.

Nevertheless, he failed in what was recently discovered to be a very solemn crisis in May last, and like the rest of the backward patriots, must submit to the application on his back of the dreadful cat-o'-nine tails whose strings are loaded with "cowardice" and "treason."

What, then, is his attitude? Does he propose to submit with humility;

to be led to the whipping post, and send the air of the town with shrieks of pain when the "cat" prints his skin?

It is suggested to Prof. Martin that he act upon the fine idea, contained in the tale of the "Arabian Nights," regarding the magic dress, and protect himself. Let him construct for himself a pair of "Magic pants," or "Impervious overalls," which when properly adjusted, according to the legend, will render the blows of the "cat" harmless, and will resist even dynamite. It will enable him to smile with joy, and invite the wicked cat-o'-nine tails to try it again. Nor, is there any reason why a flat music box should not be inserted within the back of the "Magic pants," so that when the blows of the cat strike him, they will develop patriotic tunes, such as: "There's a New Moses in Town," and "Hot for Doie."

Prof. Martin may resent any suggestions regarding the "Magic pants," and prefer to suffer for the crime he has committed according to the candidate's Organ. "It is noble to suffer." Does he in silent communion with his political soul at the midnight hour, ever ask himself the question why he must suffer for an offense committed in May, which was treated, at the time, as a virtue by the Organ which is now using the candidate's cat-o'-nine tails over the backs of the rank and file?

## 100,000 MEN.

Secretary Alger's report recommends the increase of the regular army to 100,000 men. The British army, exclusive of the Indian army, that is now used in all parts of the world in preserving order, numbers only 130,000 men.

However desirable it is to maintain an army for the Government of the Philippines and Cuba, the strong opposition of the conservative forces on the Mainland against such an increase is already apparent. But in the end it will be settled mainly by the business profits there may be in expansion. No doubt there is a strong feeling in favor of establishing good government in the new acquisitions, but the people will get tired of that matter, just as they are tired of the negro question. After thirty years friction over the negro, the people of the North have said to the people of the South: "Take him and do as you like with him. We can't waste any more time over him. There is no money in it." The cost of helping the negro after the war was nothing. Helping the Filipinos to good government, and it surely ought to be done, will cost the nation many millions. And unless there is some adequate return for the investment, the nation will get tired of taxing itself for humanity.

## GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Colonel Roosevelt is a Republican, but a distressing one when looked at by the machine men. He has never been picked out by the "boys" as a trustworthy politician, and we believe, has never been elected to any important office by the popular vote. He was incapable of making bargains, and uncommercial patriotism is not popular with the bosses.

The incident of war has made him Governor of New York. His efforts in the line of reform will be defeated by the union of both political parties in the legislature. He will be successful only in the cases where he has sole and absolute authority. The leaders of both parties regard him as a Mugwump carried into office by an extraordinary tidal wave. His official conduct will be extremely annoying to the leaders, as it was when he was one of the New York Police Commissioners. The independent journals will stand by him. The partisan journals will not endorse him with much enthusiasm.

But he is an educator. He will leave the politics of the State a little better than he found it. The party men will not love him. But the generation of young men, who are taking broader views will admire him, and his faith and his work will inspire them. Colonel Roosevelt and Colonel Waring were alike in temperament. The "boys" did not like them.

Once again, in the destruction of the Home Insurance Building, in New York, is demonstrated the impossibility of providing a fire proof structure. This house was a fifteen story sky scraper and the style is to be discouraged because adequate fire fighting appliances cannot be devised.

After many years, there is hopeful prospect that the Legislature of the State of California will vote to exempt Palo Alto (Stanford) University from taxation. Even U. C. partisans now advocate the favor. Palo Alto has struggled at times since the death of its founder. On one occasion Mrs. Stanford pledged her personal effects for running expenses of the college. And all that time one-fourth of the income of the school was going into the State Treasury as tribute.

## THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The National Bankruptcy Law of 1898 is now in operation throughout the land, excepting only in those islands in which no Federal courts have been established. Section 4 of the Act is:

"Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt."

"Any natural person, except a wage earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company, and any incorporation engaged principally in manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing or mercantile pursuits, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or upon an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act. Private bankers, but not national banks or banks incorporated under state or territorial laws, may be adjudged involuntary bankrupts."

While the act went into effect at once, it was also provided that "proceedings commenced under state insolvency laws before the passage of this act shall not be affected by it."

Under the Bankruptcy Law of 1867, it was held (10 Fed. 277) that aliens resident within the country and owing debts there may take advantage of the act by filing voluntary petitions in bankruptcy. The same ruling will undoubtedly be held under the present law. Our esteemed Asiatic brethren will not be denied this blessing of civilization.

It is many years since the Bankruptcy Law of 1867 was repealed. That law operated in many cases, as a denial of justice. The bankrupt estates passed into the hands of the Registrars, appointed by the Federal courts, and enormous fees were charged. All classes of men finally became disgusted with its crude, and even cruel provisions, and all felt relieved when Congress tore the law out of the statute books.

The present law is not regarded as complete. It is in the nature of a compromise. At the same time, it is drawn, under the light of former experience, and avoids some of the most objectionable features of the repealed law.

The lawyers who have investigated the subject look upon the English Bankruptcy Laws as the best in existence. Those laws have been amended from time to time, in order to protect the mercantile interests, and at the same time, those traders who are unfortunate.

## THE "OUTLOOK."

The retirement of Dr. Lyman Abbott from the pulpit of Plymouth Church in order to devote himself entirely to the editorial work of the Outlook, is the best proof of the steady growth of intelligence in the country. For the few hundreds who heard this remarkable man, as he stood in the pulpit, several hundred thousands of people will now read his varied sermons in the weekly Outlook.

Dr. Abbott does not belong to that class of preachers and laymen, found in this place and elsewhere, who are afraid of the liberal use of the human reason, and seem to suspect that in any broad discussion of religious matters, the Almighty's truth may get the worst of it. Dr. Abbott, like his renowned predecessor, Henry Ward Beecher, is not a practical atheist, though a theoretical believer. He refuses to accept the old doctrine that God and the Devil rule the world. He sees at the foot of every page of history, even though it be a record of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, the words, "God reigns." It is said of him that his preachings disturb the faith of men. So does the preaching of Christianity disturb the ancient faith of the Japanese. Who is to be the judge in these matters?

One can see the change of sentiment in the conspicuous Plymouth Church during the last forty years. Mr. Beecher, in 1861, from this pulpit, alluded to a former very orthodox preacher in the same pulpit, who said in it, "Man was susceptible of infinite increase in faculty and went on sinning forever, and his punishment would be augmented forever until it is probable that there are single individuals in this congregation who will suffer more in the periods of prospective ages than has been suffered by all the lost and damned in perdition since the beginning of time."

The human reason, which Dr. Abbott has such unbounded faith in, does not now tolerate such a lurid view of eternity. He is conspicuous for his attempts to bring common sense to bear upon the important spiritual questions.

The Outlook is one of the most successful efforts of modern times to break down the absurd distinction between religious and secular affairs. It treats human thought as one and indivisible; that character is one and indivisible, and cannot be divided off into lots like a farm, and labelled "religious lot," and "secular lot."

The Outlook, so far, is a great financial success, in its obliteration of these arbitrary distinctions. The common sense of the world slowly but surely becomes tired of conventions and theories. It is not the purpose of

the Outlook to disturb those who are comforted by the doctrine preached by Mr. Beecher's predecessor. It reaches out to the younger generation which is impatient, and restless, under the increasing educational insinuations of the country.

## ANOTHER COLONY FAILED.

Another of the "Bellamy colonies" established in Hastings, N. C., has failed. The colony of one time contained over five hundred persons who were lured away by Bellamy's glittering generalities. Personal friends of this reformer often asked him how, in the execution of improved social schemes he could prevent the thriftless from becoming a burden upon the industrious and thrifty. His reply was that under favorable conditions all would be thrifty. He failed to see the weak side of human character, and all of those who have attempted to realize his schemes have also failed to see it.

The moment a community is formed, the brains of the active and selfish ones begin instinctively to contrive ways for getting the best of their associates.

In this Hastings colony brains counted for nothing. Those who shirked labor were as well cared for as those who were industrious. The social platform upon which the colonists stood was the equal honesty, equal industry of all. The platform was a rotten one. The failure is merely the ending of one more of those foolish attempts to make water run up hill. The time has not come when the man who has patiently cultivated his brain, is willing to take care of the man who has wilfully neglected to train his own brain.

It will require a persistent use of the art of "Natural Selection," and the careful breeding up of the race before Bellamy's prospects can be realized.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

The Sunday School people here make the Merry Christmas season last week.

"The bird of time has but a little while to flutter—and the bird is on the wing."

If President McKinley's name was Bryan, he would be accused of endeavoring to politically cultivate the South.

A cry of distress again goes up from Armenia. Probably relief will be sent to that country, past Cuba, from here again.

Most of the men rather inclined to rove, are learning enough about Manila to decide to keep away from the Philippines.

Reviews of Ian. MacLaren's lectures on America have been received here. Sad to relate, he strictly follows precedent.

There is renewed consideration of Spanish trouble at home. This seems to have been the bother of the Dons from the first.

Singing is taught on board the British training ships. This is probably with a view to making the other fellows do the dancing.

Merchants who might be concerned in the matter exhibited in correspondence printed on page 1, have at least made their position clear.

The maintenance of Col. Bryan as a shouter here, there and everywhere in and out of season, must be a serious tax on some fund or other.

As Minneapolis says no, it is likely that the flour trust will die in the incipient stage. This is one of the blessings of the later days of 1898.

One of this paper's advertisers announces that he will do certain work at "more than reasonable prices." Purists might misconstrue the syntax.

It appears to be now demonstrated that the S. S. City of Columbia had diseased "innards" even before she was kidnapped from Hilo by Honolulu.

Now if the steamer people will only allow the '99 schedule to stand a few weeks the Honolulu mind can have time to give attention to New Year resolutions.

This town has always been the friend to the sailor man. Some stranded Jack Tars are to be given a theatrical benefit and the purchase of tickets should be general.

The Chinaman naturalized in Hawaii and resisting the "squeeze" process at Hongkong has to thank both the islands and the Britishers at Hongkong for his fortunate escape.

Lawyer Davis, whatever the outcome of the duello with Judge Perry can always have the flattering thought that he made a really eloquent address in the contempt proceedings.

Those hot-headed Irishmen in America who sneer at Justin McCarthy and a British understanding with the United States are keeping up the reputation of their race for disagreement.

Fort street should be widened if it can be done at any cost within reason. With its new buildings and many permanent shops it will long be the principal thoroughfare of the town. At any busy hour on ordinary days the street is practically blocked.

The Advertiser is pleased to have drawn a letter from the Rev. John Uehorne, of St. Clement's. Rev. Mr. Uehorne is a clear writer and makes plain some issues or conditions that the lay mind had failed to grasp. The Rector of St. Clement's is going at

## Real Merit

Is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

possesses by virtue of the Peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus Peculiar to itself and absolutely unequalled in its powers as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving strength to the nerves. Be sure to get

## Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for 5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

## Hood's Pills

are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. the business of making his stand permanent in a way that is skillful and vigorous.

The name of Mr. Aguinaldo is not noticed in the list of guests at the American Thanksgiving day feast in Manila. Perhaps there was a fear that Aguinaldo would claim the whole of the turkey.

One of the United States Senators is quoted as saying that there are Americans at Honolulu who want the Nicaragua Canal. Yes; there are some Americans here who want anything they can get.

The Paradise of the workman is evidently not without its tinge of distasteful feature. The Montreal Witness interview, given elsewhere in this issue, indicates that there must in time be a radical change—a complete readjustment.

The campaign for the Territorial Chief Justiceship is not on yet, but what they used against Judge Zane when he was a candidate for re-election to similar office in Utah was that his son, an attorney, practiced before him regularly.

The Advertiser is not in "rahoots" with the Oahu Railway's advertised excursion to Kahuku, but it may be remarked that a whole lot of city people would be enlightened by making the trip and seeing the Island between Wai'alua and Kahuku.

Gen. Guy V. Henry (Fighting Guy), now military commander of Porto Rico, will not permit a little thing like a religious war to worry him much. Gen. Henry is a graduated Indian fighter of the west and those men are ever alert and positive.

As Dr. Maxwell's returns to Washington on agriculture in Hawaii will be bulletined from the National Capital, the New England farmer closely housed in midwinter may read of the progress of the harvest of pineapples, oranges and bananas in another part of the United States.

The extension of the American tariff laws to this place will go a long way in the solution of the opium smuggling problem. The cost of maintenance of one branch of the Customs Service will be considerably reduced. Opium can be brought in by payment of duty of \$5 a pound. Its use can be regulated, so far as such a thing is to be governed by local legislation.

Atlantic Coast papers are urging, since the loss of the Boston S. S. Portland, with 200 lives, the strict maintenance of a weather blockade. This means that the port authorities shall have power to hold any craft when the weather indications warrant the assumption that a storm predicted will be dangerous. It should be done. As remarked some days ago, the stories of death and disaster come regularly from the New England coast when there is clearly a way to avert much of the calamity.

## Island Agriculture.

United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Special Correspondent, Hawaiian Islands.

Honolulu, December 28, 1898.

Where information is required, or in communication with, or in despatching matters to, or receiving matters from the Department of Agriculture of the United States Government, the public may consult with the local office established by the Secretary of Agriculture.

This office is commissioned to take cognizance of and report upon the agriculture of the islands, embracing sugar, rice, coffee, vegetables and fruits, medicinal plants, cereals, ranches, dairies and forests.

A first report on Hawaii has to be included in the annual report of this year of the Secretary of Agriculture to the President of the United States.

WALTER MAXWELL, Hon. Special Agent and Correspondent for Hawaii.

## SCANDIA'S NEXT VOYAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The crew of the transport Scandia was paid off today, \$12,000 being distributed. The vessel will go on the Hunter's Point drydock next Tuesday, after which she will be taken to the Union Iron Works to have her boilers overhauled and repairs made. It is expected that she will leave here about the middle of January with the Twentieth (?) Kansas Regiment, the officers and their wives. She will return about April with the First California Regiment.

## VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The beginning of the end of the volunteer army is at hand. The President today directed that a plan be prepared for mustering out of service 50,000 men.

## IN GOOD OLD WAY

## Formal Turkey Day Feast Held in Manila.

American Consul Was the Host. He Entertained a Distinguished Company.

MANILA, Nov. 25.—The most distinguished gathering that has ever come together in Manila met at the Hallmann residence yesterday afternoon to take dinner with the United States Consul O. F. Williams, and inaugurate the good old custom of Thanksgiving.

The guests began to assemble about 1 o'clock and an hour later they had all arrived, and were conducted by the Consul to the dining hall, where names set at each plate and handsome souvenir menus indicated the different seats.

The menus represented on the face an American flag in colors and a gold-finished eagle. In varied type was the following: "Consul Williams' Thanksgiving Dinner, offered to the American Commanders, in the residence of Mr. G. Hallmann, Manila, Calzada de Iris 17, Thursday, 24th Nov., 1898." On the reverse was "America for ever."

Speeches were not to be in order although everybody would have been pleased to hear from three or four of the guests.

At the conclusion Consul Williams made some interesting remarks in which he thanked the Admiral and his Captains, the General and his Generals and the Englishmen and other foreigners for their presence. He pointed to the American flag and said he hoped it would always wave in the Philippines. (Applause.) Continuing he touched on the kindly attitude of England toward America during the late disturbances, and spoke of the honor and love that they had won in the hearts of all Americans. (Applause.) Finally, coming to the subject of the day, he hoped the present distinguished inauguration of Thanksgiving would not be in vain and that the feast would be observed for all time in the Philippines.

The guests and host were seated in the following order:

Consul O. F. Williams, Admiral Dewey, Gen. Anderson, Gen. McArthur, Capt. Coghan, Raleigh, Capt. Dyer, Baltimore, Brigadier General Reeves, Lieut. Brunsreuther, Captain of Port, British Consul Ramsden, G. Cadell, Smith, Bell & Co.; Lieut. Bailey, Signal Corps; Capt. Singer, Manila; Belgian Consul Andree, H. D. C. Jones, H. & S. Bank; Capt. Walker, Concord; J. T. McCutcheon, Chicago Record; Chaplain Fleming, Gen. Ovenshine, E. L. Jones, Associated Press; F. Brooks, Ed. American; E. Wildman, Vice Consul, Hongkong; Mr. Warner, Maj. Stomberg, U. S. A.; W. R. Vail, P. M. General; Col. McClure, Paymaster General; Capt. Lamberton, Olympia; P. G. McDonnell, N. Y. Journal; Brig. Gen. Hale, Gen. Otis, U. S. V.; Capt. Leutze, Monterey; G. Hallmann.

Consul Ramsden, in replying to a toast to his nation, said he had studied the attitude of nations during the late war with Spain, and the relations between his country and America were such as to please him very much. The friendship was most natural. Two countries bound by ties of blood, speech, government, commerce, and unity of aim could not fail to be allied. Though greater statesmen and lawyers than he had advocated it none did so with more warm personal interest. (Applause.)

Admiral Dewey complimented Consul Andree on his activity during the blockade, and many expressions of friendship were exchanged.

At 5 o'clock the guests adjourned.

## Oahu's New Officers.

An election of officers was held last evening in Oahu Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias. This will be the roster for the year 1899:

C. C.—Geo. E. Ward.  
V. C.—Bro. Ericsson.  
Prelate—Dr. St. Clair.  
M. of W.—Bro. Becker.  
K. of R. and S.—Bro. Kilbey.  
M. of E.—Bro. Dall.  
M. of F.—Bro. Kidder.  
M. at A.—Bro. McCready.  
I. G.—Bro. Doak.  
O. G.—Bro. Wolters.  
Physician—Dr. St. Clair.  
Trustee—Bro. McLean.

These officers will be installed on Thursday evening next.

## New Name List.

The 1898-9 Directory of the Hawaiian Islands, compiled by Mrs. Tomes for Husted and Company, of San Francisco and printed by the Hawaiian Gazette Company, is now issued. It has the names and residences as collected by the canvassers and a large amount of advertising. The book is well printed and the binding is in the best style.

## FOR ISLAND TRADE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—W. Matson, the well known managing owner of the bark Roderick Dhu and Santiago, has just completed the purchase of the fine four-masted ship Falls of Clyde. He master and crew left the vessel yesterday and her new owners will proceed at once to get her ready for the Hawaiian trade. The yards are to be taken off her jigger mast and she will be turned into a four-master bark.

## TO RAISE MERCEDES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The Merritt & Chapman Company has made a contract with the Government for the raising of the Spanish war ship, Reina Mercedes.







## A BERRY FUNGUS

Prompt Reply From Washington  
Received Here.

## COFFEE IS NOT IN DANGER.

Remedial Suggestions By The Men  
of Science—Cultivation  
And a Spray.

The appended letter has been received by Byron O. Clarke, of the Bureau of Agriculture here. It is from Washington and is in response to inquiry sent along with some "suspicious" coffee berries.

Dear Sir:—Mr. F. V. Coville, botanist of this department, has referred to us your letter of November 1 and three specimens of diseased coffee berries. We have kept the specimens several days in the hope of obtaining some definite facts bearing on the nature of the trouble and the possibility of infecting growing coffee berries from the material forwarded.

We find associated with the specimens a fungus, which is doubtless one of the chief factors in causing the disease. The fungus is a fusarium, and so far as can be determined has not been reported as occurring on coffee. The spores, or reproductive bodies, of the fungus are quite abundant on the surface of the berries, and the mycelium, or vegetative portion, penetrates the tissues in all directions.

Similar fungi occur in this country on various plants and sometimes occasion considerable injury under certain conditions of moisture and heat. We see no reason for alarm in this particular case, however, and believe that with proper precautions the disease may be held in check. Doubtless surrounding conditions, such as soil, rainfall, etc., have much to do with the prevalence of the disease, and probably in localities where the rainfall is not so great the fungus would not occur in sufficient quantity to be noticed.

In the matter of preventive measure we can only suggest the careful gathering and destroying of as much of the diseased material as possible, together with the best cultivation under existing conditions. By keeping the plants in a good, strong growing condition, much can be done toward holding the fungus in check. We have had no experience in the use of fungicides on coffee, but from the beneficial results in the case of other plants it is probable that good would follow the application of bordeaux mixture. I suggest that the mixture be prepared in accordance with the directions given in our Farmers' Bulletin No. 38, a half dozen copies of which are forwarded to you today under another cover, and that it be applied as thoroughly as possible to both the leaves and berries. The first application should be made if possible in advance of the fungus and further treatments every ten days or two weeks, about as suggested for the disease of the grape in the bulletin sent. Of course in such a case as this experiments will have to be made in a limited way at first and then if the work is found beneficial it can be extended.

I also forward you several copies of a circular on a Central American Coffee Disease and trust they may be of interest to you. We shall be glad to furnish any further information in our power and shall be pleased to hear from you as to any experiments in the way of treatment that may be made. Yours very truly,  
(Signed) B. T. GALLOWAY,  
Chief of Division.

## THOSE RUSSIAN QUAKERS.

They Are Offered Inducement to  
Settle in Canada.

By the following from Harper's Weekly, it will be seen that the Russian quakers it has been proposed to bring here for plantation labor, have been offered remarkable inducements to settle elsewhere:

It is, on the whole, something of a relief to learn that the aggregation of Russian peace-at-any-price peasants, called the Dzhokoborids, whose story was told in a recent paragraph in the Weekly, are not to be brought to the United States, but are to test the hospitalities of our Canadian brethren in western Manitoba. The Dominion government, it seems, will give each family 160 acres of land, besides a bonus of six dollars to each person, and will provide shelter for the 4,000 persons who are expected to come from Russia during the present winter. That is probably a better arrangement than Uncle Sam could have made for them. Our good uncle is no longer land poor and has few acres left that are worth taking up, and, besides, his attention is so engrossed just now by foreign missionary projects that it is doubtless best that he should not add rashly to his responsibilities at home.

## To Be Enlarged.

Drawings have been made for a number of changes in the Orpheum theater. Improvement has been decided upon for the reason that the enterprise is a complete success and may now be considered one of the institutions of the city. The stage will be made larger, scenery added and more dressing rooms provided. The auditorium will be made twenty feet longer. This extension has been adopted instead of placing a gallery. All of these changes will necessitate the closing of the theater for about ten days. Manager Post has heard from the company that it soon to arrive and is certain that it

will meet with the approval of all Honolulu. Indeed, it is more than satisfied with the venture so far.

## Apartment House Opening.

Wm. L. Peterson and wife last evening entertained most handsomely at their new apartment house, 418 Hotel street, near the corner of Punchbowl. This was the formal opening of the place, which is on the old Pratt premises. The building is a large one on modern plans and admirably suited to the purposes intended. It is beautifully furnished and has all the best facilities for apartment house life. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson had as their guests a large number of friends and all enjoyed the merry-making. The feature of the occasion was the music, directed by Mr. Peterson, who is a performer of good ability. Refreshments were served and the owners of the new house were given many wishes for long life and prosperity.

## AN EXTRA MONTH

Wages Allowed to City  
of Columbia Crew.

Report of D. H. Case, Special Master—Interest for a Few Days.  
A Few Counter Claims.

The petition of Antonio Borja, a bankrupt, will be heard Friday, the 13th day of January, 1896.

Judge Stanley has approved the surety of \$5,000 in the matter of the deed of trust from Loukia Mahuka to A. Rosa, trustee.

A decision has been reached in the City of Columbia libel suit for wages. D. H. Case, who was appointed master with instructions to ascertain and report the exact amount of wages due to each of the libellants after allowing all proper counter claims on the part of the ship, has filed his report, wherein he sets forth the amount of wages due to each of the libellants, and in the cases of Ashahr, Coleman, Peel and Haines, members of the crew, the amount of counter claims presented by the master of the ship for money paid for medical services rendered these men at Hilo by local parties. In the case of Ashahr, Coleman and Peel, the Court allowed the counter claim, finding that the men became sick not through any fault of the ship or its master. Interest is allowed on the amount found to be due to each of the libellants for actual wages, but interest runs only from December 12, 1895, the date of filing of the libel. Counter claims against Haines are not allowed and he will receive full pay.

A reasonable fee for libellants' counsel is allowed, the amount to be determined hereafter. The case is ordered re-opened for the admission of evidence that the amount of the fee may be determined.

In the opinion of the Court the facts of the case as disclosed by the pleadings do not bring the case within those provisions of the United States Revised Statutes which declare a seaman to be entitled to three months' pay over and above the wages earned and due up to the time of his discharge. The Court sums up as follows:

In exercise of the powers of this Court of Admiralty, however, and taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, I allow to each of the libellants the amount of one month's pay over and above the wages due up to December 12th, 1895.

The decision is by Judge Perry.

## A BACK BLOW.

The Weapon Small—but None More  
Certain or Effective.

In these times when backs are lame, when almost every other one we meet has now and then, or all the time, a back that aches or pains—"A weak back," "a bad back," a back that makes their life a misery to bear—and still they go on day by day in suffering and pain. Now 'tis the easiest thing in the world to give this played out back a blow that will settle it, and put in its place a new one equal to any. It's just like this: Hit at the cause; most backaches come from kidney disorder. Reach the kidneys, start their clogged up fibres in operation; when this is done you can say good bye to backache.

Here is a case from Battle Creek, Michigan: Mr. Josiah M. Shoup lives at 51 Broad Street, he was a member of the Battle Creek police force for many years. As a member of the force he served the city well, but the rough weather he was often subjected to laid the foundation of kidney trouble, which has troubled him very much. Here is what he says about it:

"About three years ago, while on the police force, I contracted from exposure a kidney trouble, which has since given me no end of trouble. The pain was right through my kidneys and across the small of my back; if sitting down and I wanted to stand up I had to rise very slowly, and gently to avoid increasing the pain. I had such tired out feelings all the time, and I was steadily getting worse. About two months ago, hearing of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I got a box. Their action and effect was most complete, they removed the old aching pains for good. I can now get around as quickly as anybody. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are certainly as represented."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, by all dealers, or will be forwarded by mail to any address, on receipt of price, by the Hollister Drug Co. Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the islands.

## NO. 21 INSTALLS

Hawaiian Lodge Seats the New  
Officers.

## A BANQUET WITH SPEECHES

A Program of Toasts—Mr. Hassinger as Chairman—E. I. Spaulding New Master.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Last night installation of officers in Hawaiian lodge No. 21, P. A. M. took place. At 9 o'clock, the installation exercises being over, a grand feast, satisfactory in every way, was spread in the banquet hall, under the direction of Caterer Chapman.

Past Master Hassinger filled the position of toastmaster in a manner pleasing to all.

A toast to the Grand Lodge of California was responded to by Mr. Andrew Brown in words of dignity and pride.

Past Master Alexander Mackintosh followed Mr. Brown in an address eloquent with high, spiritual thought. Mr. Mackintosh said that Masonry is so bound up with religion, so bound up with the moral part of man that it is difficult to separate them. The purpose of Masonry is to bring a bright light into the lives of men. In this century the crying evil is unrest. Masons should meet together for the purpose of tranquillizing this unrest. First, we must learn to agree with ourselves, then can we be in harmony with mankind. The accomplishment of this would make a community feel the need of Masonic lodges.

L. de L. Ward responded to the toast "Our Sister Lodges," expressing a high degree of pleasure in viewing the harmony which exists between the lodges, the ties which have drawn closer during the past year than ever before.

Worshipful Master Norman Gedge not being present to respond to the toast "Pacific Lodge," Mr. E. P. Dole was called. Mr. Dole made an address bright with good thoughts and good humor. "The essence of Christ's gospel is good will to men and that is the essence of Masonry," he said. The greatest purpose in life is to make others happy. No matter whether a man be rich or poor, high in authority and position or of humble degree, unless he has happiness he has not succeeded, for happiness constitutes success. Mr. Dole closed his address in a happy and popular way by proposing a toast to the man who brings on the turkey.

Hilo lodge was well represented, a speech of good will and praise being made by a member of that organization.

Past Master M. E. Grossman was asked to respond to the toast, "Our Past Masters." Mr. Grossman spoke at length on the duties of Past Masters and brought out the thought that the end was not reached in Masonry with the attainment of that position.

To respond to the toast, "Our Retiring Master," Past Master Joseph Little was called. In a gracious way the retiring Master thanked the members of the lodge for their support during the past year and asked the same support for the Master elect during the ensuing year.

Worshipful Master E. I. Spaulding answered to the toast, "Our Master Elect," in an earnest manner. Mr. Spaulding gave in a brief form an historical account of the Hawaiian lodge from its organization up to the present, enumerating the officers, telling of the growth in membership and showing the flourishing condition of the lodge by comparing its present home to the small rooms where it had its inception.

J. M. Oat, S. W., spoke in response to the toast, "The Officers of Our Lodge," bringing out the thought that all should in all things be honest with fellowmen, not only in the lodge room showing a brotherly love but at all times.

"Our visiting brethren, they will always find the latch string on the outside," was a popular toast to which many responded, a number of visitors being present.

Following the formal toasts, several songs and impromptu speeches were given.

## HAS NOT APPLIED.

Judge Zane Says, Though, He  
Is Willing.

Judge Zane said to the Salt Lake Tribune recently that as he understood it, Hawaii was to have a Territorial Government, and the appointment of a Chief Justice would be made by the Governor, whoever he may be. "I have made no application for the position," Judge Zane continued, "but from what I know of it, I would be inclined to take it if it should be offered to me."

Judge Zane added that he had not discussed the matter with Senator Culom at all. The latter is his old law partner, and when he passed through Oglethorpe with the Hawaiian commission, Judge Zane went to the Junction City to meet him. Their conversation, according to the Salt Lake, had no bearing whatever on the Hawaiian Chief Justiceship, and it was not even mentioned.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there is a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

## DECEASED PUBLICIST.

Formation of The Career of  
Calvin S. Brice.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Calvin S. Brice was a native of Ohio and was born in 1845. He was the son of a Presbyterian minister. Three years before the civil war he entered Miami University, and in 1861 he enlisted in a university company for the year. He served in West Virginia in the Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry. In 1862 he graduated from the university, and after teaching school a few months he became captain of a company in the One Hundred and Eighth Ohio, and served to the end of the war.

In the winter of 1890, Mr. Brice was elected United States senator to succeed Henry R. Jayne, and took his seat March 4, 1891. In the same year Brice became a prominent figure. He was soon made a member of the Democratic steering committee, and became also a member of the committee on appropriations. Mr. Brice seldom spoke in the senate, but was a close observer of everything that was going on and was always deep in the councils of the party.

Mr. Brice served six years in the senate, being succeeded by Joseph B. Foraker. In Washington he occupied the Corcoran house and gave lavish entertainments which became worldwide. Since his retirement from the senate he has been in Washington very little, but occupying himself for the most part with business affairs in New York.

Until the Democratic party adopted free silver as a cardinal principle Mr. Brice was a leader in his party in Ohio, but after that he did not take an active part in politics.

## Another for Fort Street.

It is stated by Mr. Desky that he intends soon to build on a portion of his property at the corner of Fort and Beretania streets. He will occupy with a new structure the land in front of the Orpheum theater. Plans are in course of preparation. As Mr. Desky is in the habit of making handsome permanent improvements, something meeting his established standard may be expected.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## NEW IMPROVED

CANE : KNIFE.

Planters' Improved Hoe.

Forged from one solid piece  
of steel. Made specially to  
our order.

Fence Wire

Of the Best Quality.

GALVANIZED. NOS. 4, 5 and 6.

IN PERFECT ORDER.

Call and examine the above.

Breaking Plows,

Secretary Disc Plows,

Small Steel Plows,

FOR CULTIVATING.

Whips and

Whip Stocks.

Whiffletrees.

Pacific Hardware Co.

—LIMITED—

Fort Street.

Agents for the Vacuum Oils.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS. Are warranted to cure Gravel. Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

## Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

The bark "Fooling Suey" will sail from New York on or about February 28th, if sufficient inducement offers. The ship George Curtis will sail from New York promptly January 15, 1896.

Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston or

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.,  
Honolulu Agents.

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Have a superb array of  
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Suitable for Christmas and Wed-  
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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,  
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Canadian Pacific Railway.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette  
(Semi-Weekly).

## TIMELY TOPICS

December 19, 1895.

A FEW MORE  
HANDSOME GOODS.

Last week we spoke of B & H Lamps. We are more than pleased with the sale we have had on these goods last week, as it goes to show that our efforts on behalf of our patrons is fully appreciated.

This week we are desirous of calling your attention to a handsome line of

ART MIRRORS.

ART VASES.

ART PITCHERS.

ART CANDLE STICKS.

These goods are without exception the most handsome line ever brought before the public of Honolulu.

The Scountse Mirrors are the very best beveled plate glass set in the latest creation artists of the highest order can conceive and are of a large variety of designs.

What we have said of the Mirrors also applies to the assortment of

VASES : AND : PITCHERS.

Within the last year or so the fad of using candle sticks is again in vogue, with the exception that at the present day the designs are much prettier than those used in the last century.

It is no uncommon thing today to step into the best furnished houses and find these Art Candle Sticks displayed in some cosy nook around the house. Our assortment of these goods consists of several patterns.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.  
Limited.

307 FORT ST.

ARE  
YOU  
READY

To look at the finest and most complete line of holiday goods ever imported into the Hawaiian Islands? If so we shall be pleased to offer the services of one of our obliging clerks to show you the goods.

TIME NO OBJECT.

\*\*\*\*\*

The goods were purchased by our Mr. Barthrop, who has recently returned from a tour among the leading makers throughout the United States.

In quality and price we are leaders.

COME AND SEE.

\*\*\*\*\*

We have a line of fine leather goods that embraces almost everything useful made of leather at prices astonishingly low.

IN CELLULOID GOODS our line will astonish you.

FANCY GLASS BOTTLES. We lead our competitors.

PERFUMERY is our forte. Our line of Palmer's, Lazell, Dalley & Co., Lundborgs, Colgate, Pinauds, Rigand & Co., Roger & Gallet, is complete.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.



## SPIRITUAL RULER

Rev. Mr. Osborne Makes Plain Bishop's Authority.

## NO POWER IN OTHER MATTERS

What Consecration Confers—When There is no Shadow of Right—Can not Coerce—At Washington.

EDITOR P. C. A.—It was with much pain that I read an article in the Saturday issue of your paper, relative of myself and church matters. I am quite sure that you do not mean to misrepresent me, but you have done so nevertheless, and I beg you will kindly permit me through your columns, to correct you on two points:

You failed to grasp my views of the Bishop's position in this diocese. The very last thing I wish to convey was, that I held the view that the Bishop had "no color of authority for ruling the Church in Hawaii." He has the spiritual rule of this diocese. The Bishop in every diocese is the spiritual ruler and head of the church, and the very act of consecration confers upon him certain sacred powers and prerogatives which give him spiritual jurisdiction in the diocese to which he may be appointed. The Episcopal Church is founded on the principle of the Bishop's authority in spiritual matters, as a monarchy is, on the principle of government by a monarch, in temporal matters. What I wished you to understand was that the Bishop had no coercive authority whatever conferred on him either by the English Church or English crown, or by virtue of his office, to discipline either the clergy or the laity, or to interfere in any way with the rights or liberties of any man in this country; and that when he undertakes to do so, he does so, ultra vires and entirely on his own responsibility, without a shadow of authority, and by English Ecclesiastical law only those persons in the church who choose to acknowledge his temporal supremacy are bound by it. The Bishop is quite clear on this point himself, when he states in the April issue of his Diocesan Magazine that the "Anglican Church in Hawaii is a voluntary association." This is quite true, and he, by virtue of his office is president of the association. The president of any association enjoys certain powers and privileges attached to his office, as does the Bishop, but these powers are limited, and he may not go beyond them, without the consent of the members of the association, and if he does, his action is not lawful. In England and in the United States, Bishops have coercive authority conferred upon them by the church, with the consent of their respective governments, very right and necessary in the interests of good government, but here no such power has been conferred, which makes all the difference, and it is the coercive ruling of his diocese that I say the Bishop exercises without authority.

All good churchmen hold the office of the episcopate in the deepest veneration and respect, and when it is unworthily represented, it is the greatest calamity that could befall a church.

With regard to my visit to Washington to attend the general convention of the American Church, you infer that I was received there with marked attention, which was not the case. I was received with the courtesy that any clergyman from a foreign diocese, might expect at such a convention, from such a body of men, with perhaps a tinge of extra interest, coming from the Sandwich Islands, and a new possession. In a few cases the courtesy extended to me by Bishops was noticeably scant, but the instances were few. The House of Deputies politely gave me a seat on the floor of their house, by which I had access, to members of committees, but not to the committees in session, as your paper would intimate. The House of Bishops sits in council alone, and the public are excluded, the House of Deputies is comprised of the clerical and lay delegates, and it is this House that extends a welcome to such visitors as I was.

I have to say that I did use every endeavor to put the members of this convention in full possession of the facts, and the true condition and state of our church, in order that they might legislate the more intelligently in the matter of this new possession. This was the purpose of my going to the convention I presume. After three weeks' session I left Washington, feeling that we had the sincere sympathy of a very great proportion of that Congress, and that we might rely upon the American Church for assistance in the satisfactory settlement of our difficulties, if our cause be right, and the movement general. The joint committee on the "increased responsibilities of the church" in that part of its report which refers to this diocese, distinctly expresses its opinion, that in such a case as ours, "the church is charged with obligations of duty to extend help."

I am very truly yours,

JOHN OSBORNE.

## Quarter of a Century.

Mr. T. G. Thrum, the veteran publisher of the Hawaiian Annual has been told a good many times: "This year's is the best yet." The 1899 book is at hand and it will make a most valuable and interesting addition to the highly prized series. The editor has put an immense amount of work into the number. The statistical matter is compact and clear and the special articles are timely and will prove useful for reference.

If all other books on Hawaii were destroyed, they could be replaced through use of a set of the Annuals.

The care and discrimination shown in the Annual is the reason, the assurance of its worth. Mr. Thrum is to be congratulated on the anniversary number, and which he has published a heavy edition, the 1899 book will soon be above par. The illustrations on Old Honolulu and the retrospect are alone worth the price at which the Annual is listed.

## Gunboat Souvenir.

The Advertiser has received, with the compliments of Chief Yeoman Joy, of the U. S. Gunboat Bennington, a souvenir of the daily little American navy craft now in harbor. On the first page is Old Glory in the proper colors. On the second page of the cover is a pretty photograph of the Bennington. The letter press matter is a description of the Bennington, together with a directory, including the name and rank of every man on the ship. The souvenirs were sent away in large numbers by the men of the Bennington.

## A FEW THRILLS

Experience of Colonial Boys With a Barber.

Shaved By Murderous Lunatic—He Forgot to Kill the Last Man, Old Bradley.

(Sydney Herald).

There were five of us hunting and fishing in the Queensland bush, when one rainy day a stranger appeared. He said he was a tramp barber, and as none of us had been shaved for a fortnight we gave him half a day's work.

About four hours after he had left us, a band of six men rode up, and the leader inquired if we had seen a tall, roughly dressed man pass that way. We told him of the barber, and he looked from man to man and exclaimed:

"Good gracious, but you are all freshly shaved!"

"Yes, we gave the barber a job."

"And he shaved every one of you?"

"He did, and did it well."

"Boys, do you hear that?" shouted the man, as he turned to his companions.

"What of it?" asked one of our party.

"Why, he went insane yesterday, and cut a man's throat in his barber chair over at Tandilla and we're after him to put him in a asylum."

They rode away at a gallop, and next morning returned to our camp with the man who had been captured after a hard fight and was tied on his horse. He seemed to remember us when he was given a drink of water, and as he handed the cup back he quietly observed:

"I say gentlemen, please excuse me I meant to finish off the last man who got shaved, but I got to thinking of something else, and it slipped my mind!"

(This recalls Bradley, a negro who once lived here and who during his residence carved a woman with a razor. Bradley was at that time a ticket-of-leave man from San Quentin, the famous prison of California. He had committed a murder up there with a razor. On reaching the Coast from here, Bradley was recognized, hunted down and placed again with the lock-step gang of San Quentin. He worked part of the time as a barber. One day a visitor was Judge Murphy of San Francisco, who had sentenced Bradley. The judge was invited to have a prison shave and more for a joke than anything else, sat for the operation. He had been under the razor about a minute when he recognized Bradley and from the look of the man and his actions became seized with fear. Judge Murphy was a good talker and he began to tell how his duty as a judge compelled him against his wishes to send men to prison. He explained carefully that his task was to only complete the work of the witnesses, attorneys and jurors and that he could not be justly blamed for punishment inflicted on any man. The judge was very much in earnest and Bradley listened intently and completed the shave. So soon as Judge Murphy left the chair he looked Bradley in the eye and said to him: "Didn't you intend to cut my throat with that razor?" The darky answered: "That's just what I did sir. I recognized you when you came into the place. I have hated you ever since you sentenced me, but when you talked I saw I was all wrong and you were all right.")

## VIEWS OF RIOS.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Paris correspondent of the Times, M. de Blowitz, telegraphed this morning a long interview with the president of the Spanish peace commission, Senor Montoro Rios, in the course of which he represents the Spanish commissioner as complaining that the "Americans had acted as parvenus, who do not yet know misfortune or defeat."

Senor Rios remarked: "When later on they also have suffered reverses, they will be less inflexible to those who have suffered defeat."

The Spanish commissioner contended, according to M. de Blowitz, that the Philippines are still unconquered and that their conquest would not be accomplished quickly. What most pained him, however, appears to have been "America's attempt to deprive Spain of her honor by refusing to arbitrate regarding the Maine."

## SQUEEZE 'NO GO'

Chinese Hawaiian Citizen Escapes Plotters.

## TWO CHARGES WERE BROUGHT

Indictment of Blackmailing Fellows One Acquittal—Hong Kong Refuses an Extradition.

The Hawaiian citizen, Chung Shui Young, arrested in Hongkong on a charge of burglary, an account of which was given in this paper several days ago, was dismissed in consequence of the evidence of two German missionaries resident in the district.

His enemy, which, doubtless, is the Chinese Government, was not satisfied with one attempt to ruin the man, but again applied to the English magistrate for extradition papers, this time having Chung arrested on the charge of threatening certain persons with intent to extort money, within the jurisdiction of China, in the middle of October. On a query from the Magistrate, instigated by Mr. Gedge, counsel for the defense, it was learned that Mr. Robinson, attorney for the prosecution, represented an official in the Chinese Government, and, on further inquiry that the official was second in power at Kowloon city.

Mr. Robinson said the charge laid against defendant was that on the 24th day of the eighth moon at Tai Chung village, in the district of On Sun, he made the following threat to a man of the name of Chang A Fat: "Tell your master that I want \$3,000 from him tomorrow to be sent to Wong Long. If he does not send me the \$3,000 on the 25th I must have \$1,000 more for each of the following days. If your master does not send the money on the 30th day tell him to be careful."

Inspector Hansen was then called and said by virtue of a warrant produced he arrested the defendant at 3:30 p. m. on the 29th inst. at the Van On Chan boarding house, Praya Central. In a trunk he found an envelope containing certain documents. Defendant said he was a naturalized Hawaiian subject and had his naturalization papers. Witness opened the box and found the papers.

Mr. Gedge then proceeded with his cross-examination and in answer to his questions Inspector Hansen said he knew that the Chinese Government had offered a reward of \$2,000 for the arrest of the defendant. His name headed a list of names posted at the Sun On Magistrate's Yamen of men who were "tabooed" as Triad Society men. The \$2,000 was to be paid for the arrest of defendant by the Chinese authorities for his connection with the Triad Society.

Re-examined by Mr. Robinson witness said that he had heard that the Triads had been committing lawless acts. Asked if he could say whether the district of Sun On was in a state of political rebellion in October or whether the disturbance arose from pillage, witness said he understood the state to be rebellious. A week before he arrested defendant Lau Kin Chi applied to witness to arrest him in connection with the Triad Society. He had only heard of three crimes in the Sun On district lately.

In answer to his Worship, witness said he did not at the time of the arrest know that there was a price on defendant's head.

Inspector Ford and a Chinese sergeant interpreter, who were on charge room duty when defendant was brought in, gave formal evidence.

Cheung Yun Fat gave evidence to the effect that on the 23rd day of the eighth moon five men came to the Tai Cheung village and went to the house of witness's master, Chan Tai, who is a large landowner. Defendant was one of the men. Defendant said to witness: "Tell your master to send me \$3,000 on the 25th day. If he does not send it on the 25th day I shall want \$1,000 for the 26th and each of the following days. If he does not send it by the 30th tell him to be careful."

Witness was subjected to a long cross-examination by Mr. Gedge, in the course of which he stated that he was brought to Hongkong by two justices who told him he must say that, they did not threaten to cut his head off, nor did they offer him money. They only promised to pay his expenses. They said to him, "You have said such things and you must go and say that." He had heard that \$2,000 had been offered for defendant, but witness was to have no share of it. No threats were used to anyone when defendant asked witness to ask his master for the \$3,000 except that he said: "If your master does not send the money tell him to be careful."

The case was before the Court for two days, when His Worship, in view of the outcome of the burglary affair and the unsupported evidence in this, discharged the defendant.

As it is known that the Chinese often adopt some policy similar to this that they may get possession of the property and wealth of rich residents, it may be assumed that the persecution of Chung Shui Young was a sinister plot, the success of which would have resulted in the forfeiture to the Chinese officials of all the possessions of Chung Shui Young. Unless again restrained the Hawaiian citizen, Chung, will soon return to the land of his adoption.

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OF BERLIN.

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General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

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2-Fire Funds: 2,140,819 7 9

3-Life and Annuity Funds: 1,107,050 1 0

£13,528,089 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch: 1,541,377 8 9

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£2,817,788 9 9

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